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small area from crystalline rock to distinct schists being, in his view, incompatible with the idea that the former is a metamorphosed portion of the latter. Ktaadn is itself composed of true granite, specimens having been referred to Dr. Wadsworth for microscopic examination. The mountain has been determined, by Professor Fernald, to be 5215 feet high; the parallel of  $46^{\circ}$  crosses the northern base of the mountain. The drift, boulders and gravel occur as far up as 4600 feet on the sides of the mountain; the drift has been covered with the débris from the mountain summits, or in the author's words, "Ktaadn has thus been buried under its own ruins, and beneath these ruins has been hidden the drift that was deposited when the mountain was comparatively intact."

DARWIN'S POWER OF MOVEMENT IN PLANTS.<sup>1</sup>—There are few botanists indeed who do not prize very highly Mr. Darwin's botanical works—"Climbing Plants," "Fertilization of Orchids," "Insectivorous Plants," "Fertilization in the Vegetable Kingdom," and the "Forms of Flowers." We have now another to add to the list, and it is not too much to say that it fully equals in interest and importance, any of its predecessors. Like them it is the record of a long series of the most patient and painstaking observations and direct experiments, and like them the results are told in the simple and straightforward manner which is the peculiar charm of Mr. Darwin's writings.

Beginning with a short introduction, the authors take up the circumnutating movements in seedling plants, devoting particular attention to the movements of the radicle, or young root, and the cotyledons, or earliest leaves of the plantlet. Curious and ingenious devices were resorted to, for showing the periodic movements of circumnutating parts, and numerous diagrams are given, showing the paths traversed during stated periods. Not only were the parts of the young plantlet found to have periodic movements, but, in many cases at least, they were found to be sensitive to contact or other external influences. The movements of the parts of mature plants are next taken up, and many curious facts are brought out here for the first time. The movements connected with the sleep and waking of plants occupy considerably more than one hundred pages of the book. Heliotropism and its modifications occupy seventy pages or more, and geotropism upwards of fifty more. At the close is a chapter containing a summary which includes some startling suggestions, and food enough for many years of diligent and hard thinking.

The public on this side of the Atlantic, have again to thank the Messrs. Appleton & Co., of New York, for the promptness with which they have brought out the American edition, and at a price which places it within easy reach of all.—C. E. B.

<sup>1</sup> *The Power of Movement in Plants.* By CHARLES DARWIN, LL.D., F.R.S., assisted by FRANCIS DARWIN. New York, D. Appleton & Co., 1881.